

## MODIFIED PHASE ACCEPTANCE IN LINACS

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## Purpose

To extend the calculation presented by Gluckstern to obtain the phase width of the acceptance area of the synchronous energy.

# Calculation

Gluckstern gives as the relation for the modified phase acceptance boundary:

$$y^{2}(x) = f(x) + \frac{5\epsilon}{2} \int_{x}^{2} y(u) du$$
 (1)

where

$$f(x) = (2 - x)^{2} (1 + x).$$
 (2)

His approximate analytical solutions do not cover the range x < -1.

To obtain these differentiate Eq. (1):

$$\left(2\frac{\mathrm{dy}}{\mathrm{dx}} + \frac{5}{2}\epsilon\right) y \triangleq f'(x). \tag{3}$$

Near y = 0 and x = -1 one expects that 2dy/dx is quite large compared with  $5\epsilon/2$ . Hence, in this range

$$2y\frac{dy}{dx} \cong f'(x) \tag{4}$$

or

<sup>\*</sup>Operated by Universities Research Association Inc. under contract with the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

$$y^2 = f(x) + constant. (5)$$

The constant may be calculated using Gluckstern's solution for x + -1. Thus,

$$y^{2}(x) = y^{2}(-1) + f(x).$$
 (6)

At the intercept y = 0 one has

$$(2-x)^{2}(1+x) = -y^{2}(-1) = -6 \ 3 \epsilon.$$
 (7)

To first order in € the left-hand intercept is

$$x = -1 - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \epsilon. \tag{8}$$

Gluckstern  $^{1}$  gives x = 2 for the right-hand intercept. Hence the phase width at the synchronous energy is

$$\Delta \phi = \left[ 2 - \left( -1 - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \epsilon \right) \right] \cdot \left| \phi_{S} \right| . \tag{9}$$

or

$$\Delta \phi = \left(3 + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \ \epsilon\right) \cdot \left|\phi_{\rm S}\right| . \tag{10}$$

Results

Gluckstern<sup>1</sup> gives

$$\epsilon \approx 0.83 \sqrt{\frac{\Delta \beta}{\beta_{\rm S}^{\rm i} |\phi_{\rm S}|}}$$
(11)

where  $\Delta \beta$  is the change in  $\beta$  per cell near injection. Using a

PARMILA run, one finds

$$\Delta \beta = 0.0015$$
 (12)  $\beta_{S}^{i} = 0.0413$   $\phi_{S} = -32^{\circ}$ .

Thus,

$$\mathbf{\varepsilon} = \mathbf{0.21} \tag{13}$$

and

$$\Delta \phi = 103.76^{\circ}. \tag{14}$$

# Correction to Account for Proper Initial Bucket Width

Gluckstern<sup>1</sup> approximates the initial bucket width as  $\Delta \phi = 3 |\phi_{\rm S}|$ . To remove this approximation, one needs to employ the theory of Symon and Sessler.<sup>2</sup> For  $\phi_{\rm S} = -32^{\circ}$  (Symon and Sessler use  $90^{\circ} - 32^{\circ} = 58^{\circ}$ ) the initial bucket width is

$$\Delta \phi = 122^{\circ} - 24.93^{\circ} = 97.07^{\circ} \tag{15}$$

which is to be compared with the approximate value used by Gluckstern.

$$\Delta \phi = 3 \times 32^{\circ} = 96^{\circ}.$$
 (16)

Hence, a correction of 97.07 - 96° = 1.07° should be added to Gluckstern's estimate of the bucket width. Thus, for  $\phi_{\rm S}$  = -32°

$$\Delta \phi = 103.76 + 1.07 = 104.83^{\circ}. \tag{17}$$

#### REFERENCES

- <sup>1</sup>R. L. Gluckstern, Phase Acceptance in Linacs, Proceedings 6th International Conference on High Energy Accelerators, Cambridge (1967), p. 153; see also, <u>Linear Accelerators</u>, P. M. Lapostolle and A. L. Septier, Editors; North Holland Publishing Company, Amsterdam (1970), p. 797.
- <sup>2</sup>K. R. Symon and A. M. Sessler, Methods of Radio Frequency
  Acceleration in Fixed Field Accelerators with Applications to
  High Current and Intersecting Beam Accelerators, MURA-106
  (1956). For numerical evaluations, see I. Gumowski, CPS
  RF-Bucket, Width, Height, and Area, CERN MPS/Int. RF 67-1.